[14th July 1953

Statement III.

(c) The stock position of foodgrains (viz., rice, wheat, maida and millets) as on 28th March 1953 in the Andhra districts is indicated below :—

District.	Names of foodgrains.			
	Rice.	Wheat.	Maida.	Millets.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1 Anantapur	1,474	442	50	937
2 Bellary (for all taluks)	1,052	243	..	508
3 Chittoor	3,366	377	53	252
4 Cuddapah	1,932	516	12	456
5 East Godavari	13,070	80	..	..
6 Guntur	20,770	100	48	76
7 Krishna	32,099	30	40	..
8 Kurnool	720	345	38	460
9 Nellore	2,814	61	60	289
10 Visakhapatnam	7,144	601	..	..
11 Srikakulam	1,812	..	..	12
12 West Godavari	29,103	61	104	..
Total ..	115,357	2,856	405	2,990

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 429 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 16 supra.]

I. *Urban water-supply.*—(1) Under the Five-Year Plan (1949–1954) announced by Government in 1949, and with the reorganization of the Sanitary Engineering Branch for the purpose, new schemes and improvements to old schemes in respect of water-supply, are under execution in several municipal areas and a few non-municipal towns. A total outlay of about Rs. 2·5 crores has been spent on these schemes during the years 1949–50 to 1952–53, but the progress is being hampered by paucity of funds. The magnitude of the work to be done is so big that an annual expenditure of the order of Rs. 2 crores over the next two or three decades would be called for if the problem of water-supply to all urban units is to be tackled successfully.

(2) The drought experienced in several districts of the State during the past five or six years successively, has accentuated the problem of water scarcity in most of the areas. Although there is a partial water-supply scheme in operation in 53 out of 98 municipal towns, the yield from the sources in many of the existing schemes was adversely affected by the drought conditions. The local bodies concerned applied to the Sanitary Engineer for suggesting emergency measures to overcome the difficulty and remedial measures for improving the supply were suggested by the Sanitary

14th July 1953]

Engineer in the case of several municipalities, e.g., Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Gudiyattam, Ootacamund, Dindigul, etc. The Sanitary Engineering Department also carried out a pilot scheme of water-supply, in advance of the regular scheme in the case of Chittoor and Tirupati Municipalities, to avert a water famine. A similar pilot scheme is under execution for the Guntur Municipality.

(3) Complaints about scarcity conditions in regard to water-supply are being received from many of the local bodies where the normal sources of supply have failed fully or partially because of the drought conditions. The Government in consultation with the Sanitary Engineering Department, have been sanctioning emergency measures in all such cases by way of transport of water by water lorries, deepening of wells, provision of deep bore-wells, etc., to the extent possible.

(4) Local bodies are seeking the help of the department and the Government in all cases where the situation in regard to local conditions for water-supply demands remedial measures. But the problem assumes magnitude because of the adverse seasonal conditions over successive years and the difficulties relate not only to the finding of the necessary funds, but also in seeking and providing new sources of supply when existing sources had failed and that too under the stress of urgency everywhere.

(5) The railway authorities continue to supply drinking water through railway tenders at Guntur and Udamalpet stations.

II. *Rural water-supply.*—(1) Under the Rural Water-supply Comprehensive Scheme, a five-year programme for water-supply has been drawn up to cover the entire State. This programme has also been dove-tailed with the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India. The Collectors are in close touch with the needs of all villages in the districts in the State. In cases of acute drinking-water scarcity, they are taking immediate steps to relieve the scarcity or obtain the orders of the Board of Revenue or the Government, if necessary. Existing wells are deepened while in other cases new wells are sunk as expeditiously as possible. The Collectors have proposed the deepening of a large number of drinking-water wells. The grant of a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 150 for deepening drinking-water wells (both public and private) by six feet, has also been revived. Water points at river beds will be established wherever possible. In very acute cases, water is carried in lorries and distributed to the needy places.

(2) The Collectors have the necessary technical staff of Overseers and Supervisors who draw up estimates and obtain the sanction of the competent authority for the estimates.